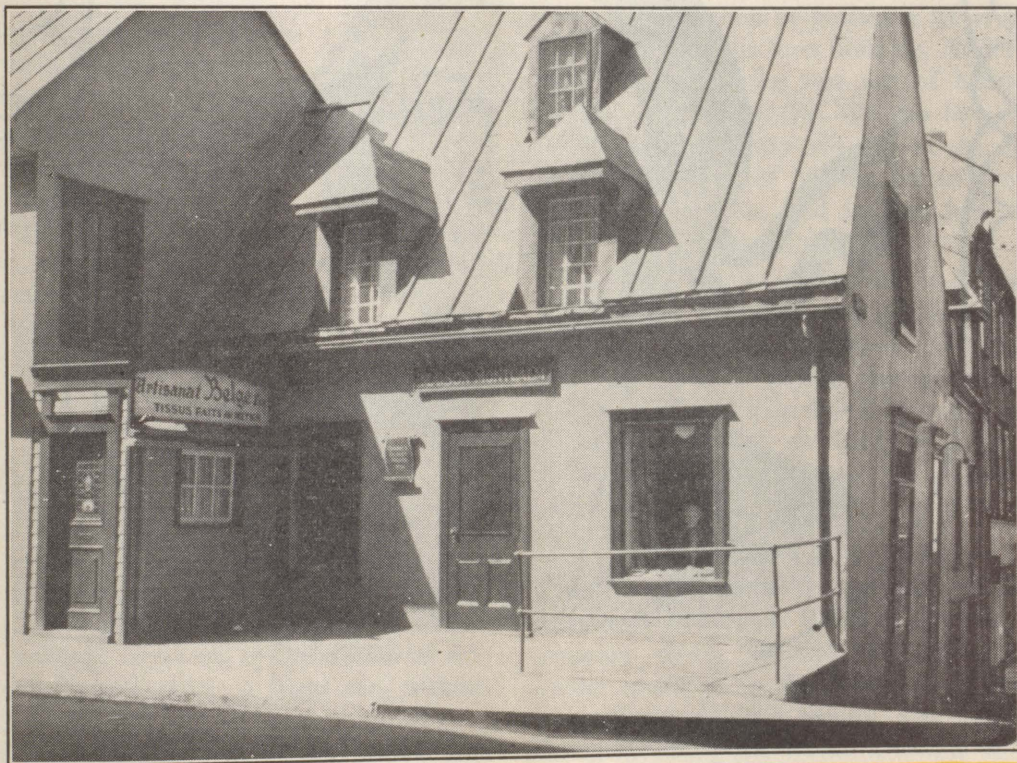


MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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Farm · Home · School



THE MACDONALD LASSIE



The Road to Better Farming

Many people have a very distorted impression of what's involved in soil conservation — something supercolossal, and completely beyond the ordinary farmer. And not much wonder — their impressions are formed from the pictures of futuristic-looking farms carried in U.S. magazines. True, these are pictures of conservation projects; but most of them are far more complex than would be necessary on the average Canadian farm.

Basically, soil conservation means good farm management, to get the greatest possible returns from the land, while building it up for continued productivity. It means putting each field to the uses for which it's best suited, in relation to soil, drainage, the needs of the family and market demands. In other words, it's just a common sense approach to farming.

Sometimes, because of erosion or drainage problems, it's advisable to change the layout of some fields. But it's best not to do anything about that until we get expert advice on what's needed.

However, there are many things any farmer can do to improve his returns. We can have our soil tested, and get an idea of what it needs for greater productivity. We can make sure that all our manure goes on the land; even if it's spread on top of the snow there'll be considerable benefit. We can start plowing around the slopes; even if our furrows aren't quite on the level they won't encourage run-off nearly as much as if they were straight up and down.

One point in farm management that's not hit often enough is the use of good seed. No farmer can afford to sow seed that doesn't germinate well, or of varieties that are often damaged by frost or disease in his locality. And certainly, none of us can afford to sow weeds — they're hard enough to keep out, without planting them.

If we inspect a very weedy crop and compare it with a clean one we'll see the advantage in using clean seed, from the straight dollars and cents approach. It's false

economy to plant our own seed, or anyone else's, unless it's been checked for freedom from weeds, purity of variety and percentage of germination, and found up to par on all these counts. There's enough risk in farming at the best — we just can't afford to take chances that aren't at all necessary.

During the summer it's a good idea to inspect our fields closely, and then compare them with the best fields of those crops in the neighborhood. Let's not try to find excuses for any poor showings we may have — instead, let's try to find the reasons.

The soil may be run down; it may be low in humus or in minerals, or it may be acid. If it lacks humus there's not much use of putting a lot of fertilizer on it until the humus has been built up. And if it's acid the crops can't make the best use of humus unless the acidity has been reduced. We can have tests made to find its status; so why not call in the agronomer and talk it over with him? He can tell us how to go about this testing business, and he can help us apply the results to our farms.

The longer we put off starting to improve our crops and our land, the bigger the job we'll have to do. To get advice from an agronomer costs nothing above what we're already paying through taxation; and we don't have to follow it. But if it sounds sensible — as it usually does, when we finally go after it — and we put it into practice, it may set us on the road to better farming.

Our Cover Picture

Last month's cover showed General Wolfe's headquarters at Boischatel. While Wolfe was planning his campaign there, General Montcalm was planning counter measures in the house which appears as our cover picture for this month. The house, which was photographed by the Editor a couple of years ago, is just around the corner from the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec.

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Here's a Full House

by J. S. Cram

At Traverland Farms they believe in good farming and good living. With grassland farming the goal, improved meadows have already made it possible to carry far more stock. And up-to-date equipment has taken much of the back-ache out of milking 30 cows and feeding hundreds of pigs.

"DROPPED in some time, and I'll show you the grandest view in Quebec," Ernest Bradley told me. So, the next time I was in Brome County, I headed for Traverland Farms, four miles north of Mansonville.

I wasn't disappointed. When I got out of the car and looked around, the view was breath-taking. From its perch high on a hillside the farm overlooked a broad valley with a meandering stream and a winding road flanked by close-set homesteads. And across the valley, slope by slope, rose the tree-clad highlands of the Sutton mountains, which gradually faded away into the mists.

It was a wonderful view. It explained why a United Empire Loyalist family of craftsmen, imbued with love of the beautiful, had pitched their lot in what must then have been a singularly remote spot. It explained why, several generations later, a man who knew farming had decided he could be happy working the steep hillsides. And it explained why the youngest member of the family, after receiving his degree in agriculture, had gone back to put his knowledge to work on the old homestead.

Visionaries? Certainly. Impractical visionaries? Not at all. Not Ernie Bradley, nor his son Keith, nor Mrs. Bradley, who was undoubtedly responsible for both of these men viewing this spot as she and her family had seen it for over a hundred years. The Bradleys are highly practical people, all of them, when they set out to do something they get it done — or know the reason why.

Their neighbors have long recognized just how successful they are in getting things done; that's why, among the three of them, the Bradleys have filled just about every type of office in the locality, and others considerably further-reaching.

Take Ernie Bradley. He's been chairman of the Mansonville School Board and president of the Brome County Agricultural Society. He's an elder of the United Church of Mansonville, Past Master of the local Masonic Lodge and Past Grand Senior Deacon, one of three trustees of the Canadian Legion Memorial Fund and director of the Brome County Co-operative Medical Services.

To name only two more of his numerous offices, he's Brome District director of the Quebec Farm Forum Association, and chairman of the association's Livestock Producers' Committee. And in the last year he has



Ernie Bradley feeds the ensilage cutter.

represented Quebec's English-speaking farmers at two meetings of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, at Fredericton and Calgary.

Mrs. Bradley, the former Mildred Traver, is a member of the women's auxiliary of the United Church of Mansonville, and past secretary of Brome County Women's Institutes. She was first secretary of the North Potton Farm Forum and is now secretary of the Brome District Farm Forum Association.

Then there's Keith. It's only three years since he received his degree in agriculture from Macdonald College, but he's already been loaded with offices. He's chairman of the North Potton Farm Forum, a director of the Brome District Farm Forum Association and a member of two of the association's committees — its Feed Grain Committee and its Special Committee. He's also a supervisor of the Brome Co-operative Medical Services and a vice-president of the Eastern Townships Committee on Adult Education.

It may sound as if, after attending meetings, the Bradleys couldn't possibly have any time left to look after the farm. But the farm isn't apparently suffering. Far from it. The place is reeling under a series of improvements that are probably more radical than those being undertaken on any other working farm in Quebec.

It's a big farm — 700 acres, with 100 in rotation, 100 in rough pasture, 300 in woodlot and 200 in sugar bush. There are 60 registered Holsteins, including 30 cows in milk, 19 young females and a bull, and the herd is going on R.O.P. this year. Since the farm is highly mechanized only four horses are kept; and there's just a small flock of poultry. But there are a lot of pigs — 11 Yorkshire

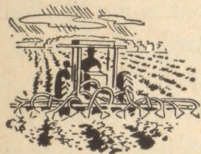
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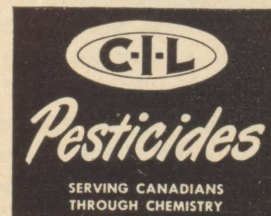
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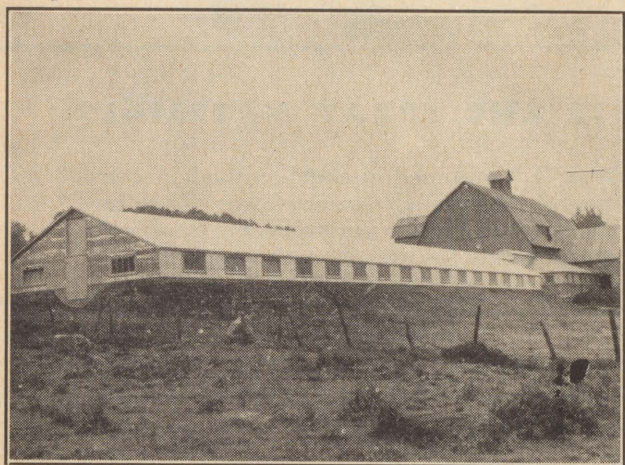
WINNIPEG



sows and a boar, plus about 150 feeder pigs. But it hasn't always had such a large livestock population.

"Up till 1939 this was a typical Eastern Townships farm", says Keith Bradley. "It wasn't possible to keep 24 Holstein cows and four horses without buying hay. We couldn't see any future in farming that way, so we decided to do something about it". It wasn't an easy job they faced. Most of the land is on steep hillsides, and the soil is Ascot loam and Ascot sandy loam, which are not renowned for their fertility. They removed the corn from their rotation, seeded an improved grass-legume mixture on land heavily treated with manure, lime and fertilizer. And to step up their hay production they bought more land, bringing back into the family a large part of the original grant of over 900 acres. As a result of this program, even with their greatly increased livestock population, they have bought hay only one season since 1939.

Their long-term plan envisages a complete changeover to grassland farming. They'll ignore the unworkable natural pastures and concentrate on producing high quality forage crops, plowing only when necessary to keep yields up. Their meadows now average two tons of hay per acre.



The Danish style piggery is 170 feet long and 34 feet wide.

When they planned their expansion program in 1939, they went right to work to extend the barn, putting in three box stalls where they have raised up to 175 pigs a year, and providing space for 50 cows and 15 calves, besides the bull pen. Their herd has been given an abortion-free status by the dominion.

With only 25 acres in oats it has been necessary to buy a lot of grain for the cattle and pigs. In the early forties the Bradleys decided they were paying too much for poor feed; so they got a one-ton feed mixer, which is teamed up with a hammer mill. They buy the grain in carlots and also get their concentrates in bulk, which brings about a big saving in feed bills.

Feeding arrangements in the three-storey barn are highly mechanized. Besides holding 200 tons of hay the barn can store 80 tons of loose grain — two large carloads.

And with their up-to-date equipment they don't need to touch the feed from the time the grain is unloaded into the bins until the pens are cleaned out or the finished pigs loaded for market.

In keeping with these arrangements, they built an up-to-date piggery last year. Of the Danish type, with dunging alleys behind the pens, it's 170 feet long and 34 feet wide. It contains 22 pens for growing pigs — each pen big enough for eight or ten pigs at finishing — and eight farrowing pens with guard rails, pig brooders, self-feeders and automatic water bowls. The air is kept dry and clean by two electrical fans which are thermostatically controlled, and cleaning out is simplified by using trolleys on suspended tracks.

"If we were building again I know of no change we'd make in the piggery", says Mr. Bradley. "From the profit angle, we should have built it in 1940".

As for markets, the hogs go to Canada Packers Ltd., Montreal, and the milk is sold to the Carnation plant at Waterloo. When they make maple syrup they ship it in gallon cans to retail customers in Montreal, Ottawa, Edmonton and Vancouver.

A Pioneer Farm

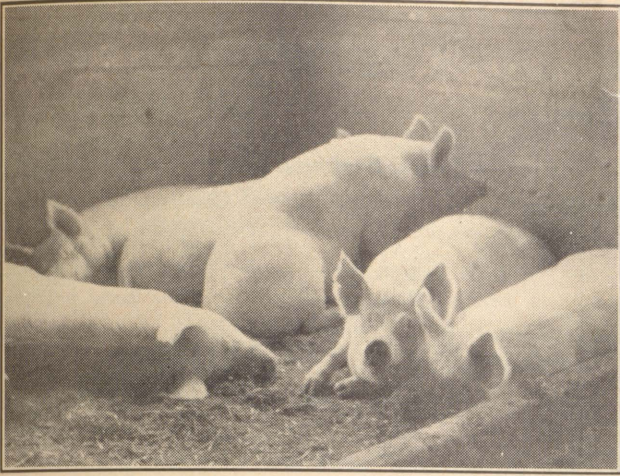
Things have changed a lot on Traverland Farms since Mrs. Bradley's great-grandfathers got the grant in 1846. The Travers were weavers, carpenters and coopers who, as United Empire Loyalists, had first settled in Shefford County. Then they were attracted to the Mansonville area by the virgin stands of hardwood, which were used for making potash. This was taken to St. Johns by oxcart — a distance of 60 miles by present roads, and probably twice that distance by the old trails.

Through the years, the Travers built well. They planned on a large scale, to suit their acreage. They put up the three-storey bank barn and a big house, in which all the modern conveniences have been installed.

While the Travers were artisans, Ernest Bradley is the descendant of a farm family that came over to Ontario from Ireland in the early nineteenth century, and moved to Gatineau county in 1870, settling at Eardley. The summer work on the farm was supplemented by winters in lumber camps, where the Bradleys gained quite a reputation as teamsters.

During World War I, Ernie joined the Canadian army. After demobilization he took over the home farm. As he was interested in church affairs it was only natural, when the local minister's young sister-in-law came for a visit, that he should meet her. That meeting with Mildred Traver started something; and as Mrs. Bradley understates it: "Interest increased".

It increased so much that they got married, intending to settle down on the Eardley farm. But they had no more than bought the materials to put up a new house when Mildred's parents urged them to help carry on with the Traverland farm, as there was no Traver boy to take



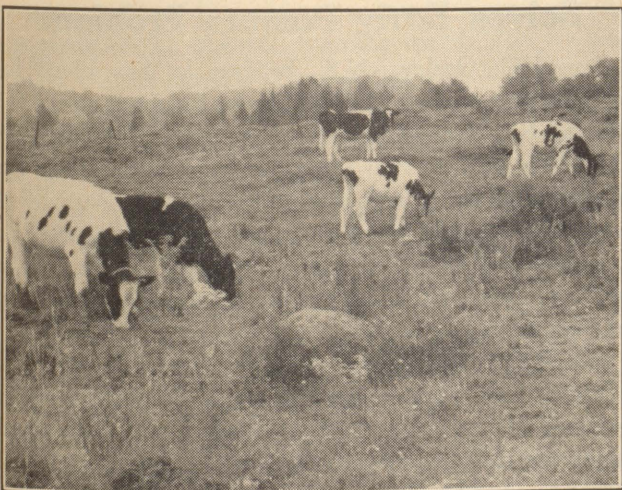
Sows like this will produce several hundred pigs a year.

it over. So they moved from the Ottawa flats to the Brome hills, and took up life in the old farmhouse.

If the Travers had planned on a large scale, the Bradleys certainly didn't narrow it down; and farming didn't take up all their energies. They plunged into community work. Mildred had taught for several years before her marriage, and whenever a shortage of teachers has since been felt, she's gone back to the classroom. Keith appeared on the scene; but he didn't slow things up for long. Mrs. Bradley enjoys choring just as much as she enjoys housework — and her touch at cooking and housekeeping has never slipped, although she sometimes finds it hard to keep the house's huge supply of reading material in order.

Three generations still live in the Traverland house, all taking a keen interest in the development of the farm — the Travers, Orrin and Aunt Vi to all the neighbors, then Ernie and Mildred Bradley, and finally Keith. Each generation has its quota of friends, so the house is no stranger to large gatherings. Five years ago the family celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the day that Travers first settled there.

A great deal has happened at Traverland Farms in that century; and from the look of things, a lot more is likely to happen in the next hundred years — or even ten.



Rough pasture like this is giving way to good grazing on rotated, fertilized land.



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Something New in Turkeys

by W. A. Maw

A NEW development in the turkey industry is the production of small-sized stock known as turkey broilers or fryers. Turkey broilers are young poults dressed at ages from ten to fourteen weeks of age, when the dressed birds according to age and variety of stock used will weigh from five to nine pounds. Since the fall and winter market for mature-sized dressed turkeys offers a lower price, for tom turkeys of over twenty pounds in weight than that which is paid for smaller sizes, especially the hen turkeys, there is an economic need for relieving the situation. This market price situation is bound to hold in the future as the number of turkeys raised will undoubtedly increase. The development of broader markets for turkey meat is therefore necessary.

The production of the turkey broiler offers an opportunity of encouraging greater turkey meat consumption, mainly through offering first, a small-sized carcass of excellent quality, and second, fresh-dressed turkeys through the early summer and fall seasons. A distinct advantage to the turkey producer would be the longer producing season by starting earlier, in order to have twelve-week stock for sale during the late spring season, and, also, by growing fall-hatched poults. Such seasonal production would also offer a means of revenue throughout the growing season rather than only at the end of the season when all stock is mature in growth.

The question of producing early or late hatched poults is largely a problem of having early-hatched breeder stock which will be about ten months of age when eggs are expected. The smaller varieties are, perhaps, best suited for early eggs and also offer the possibility of greater numbers of eggs and better early and late fertility from the toms.

The large variety, Broad Breasted Bronze, does offer some distinct advantage through the heavier weight and plump breast and leg development, which is essential in the young bird. There is, however, very little difference in the feed-gain ratio or amount of feed necessary to grow the different varieties up to the broiler age — ten to fourteen weeks of age. The heavy tom does, no doubt, grow faster than the smaller individuals or the female poult.

Growth attainment and feed consumption for the small type, known as the Beltsville Small White, and the Broad Breasted Bronze representing the largest type, offer encouragement for the production of the turkey broiler as a commercial possibility in commercial turkey production.

The following data illustrate approximate live weights and feed consumption, with pounds of feed consumed per pound of live weight.

Variety — Broad Breasted Bronze (mixed sexes)

Age (weeks)	Weight in pounds	Feed Consumption in pounds	Feed gain ratio
10	3.74	8.68	2.32
12	5.66	12.78	2.26
14	9.40	26.90	2.80
14*	10.30	27.00	2.70

Variety — Beltsville Small White (mixed sexes)

10	3.82	9.80	2.56
12	5.13	13.80	2.69
14	6.50	18.60	2.86
14*	7.00	19.00	2.71

* males only

It should be noted that, although there are some differences in the feed-gain ratios between the two widely different varieties of stock on a size basis, those differences, when considered on a cost basis, do not influence the profitableness too greatly. At fourteen weeks the size difference in relation to age becomes important.

The dressed market quality of the broiler-sized turkey is good, being comparable to the roaster chicken in size and carrying reasonably plump bodies, a fair amount of fat depending upon the method of feeding and having a very delectable mild flavour when cooked.

A special market must be developed for the turkey broiler, but this is necessary for all new products. Consumers, generally, enjoy turkey meat and, if offered a small carcass at different seasons of the year, no doubt will accept the broiler size turkey very quickly. The demand for this new turkey product in the markets of the United States is developing faster than the production of them can care for at the present time.

The turkey broiler offers another opportunity for the poultry industry to widen possibilities of production of poultry products and, at the same time, place on the consumer market an added type of poultry meat for their choice.

Solves Early Pasture Problem

Ross Hill, Onslow, N.S., believes he has solved the early pasture problem. Last fall he seeded five acres of fall rye and by the end of April it was over a foot high. He turned his herd on to it for a couple of hours a day; but by mid-May the growth was so lush that the herd of 22 cows had not even begun to feed on the lower stretches. It looked as if there was plenty of growth in the field to keep the cattle going until the permanent pasture was ready to graze.

Mr. Hill said that his feed bill dropped \$5.00 a day when his herd went on the rye. In addition there was a saving in the amount of dry hay fed — and a 20 pound increase in milk production. He believes that early pasture should be considered part of an over-all grassland program.

Keeping Machines from Wearing Out

If it were not for lubricating oil, all machines would soon become useless. When any machine is working, various parts are moving against one another at different speeds and pressures, and friction results. Friction causes heat and wear — with disastrous consequences. It can be reduced, if not completely eliminated, by putting something soft between the moving surfaces. Lubricating oil is that "something" and is the best known means of reducing friction and wear.

Lubricating oil does not wear out, but it loses its lubricating qualities by contamination from outside sources. Grit, dust and oil mixed together make an ideal grinding paste and cause havoc to bearings. The oil must therefore be kept as clean as possible and changed regularly according to the maker's instructions.

When oil is used in an engine or machine where it is subjected to heat, it is most important to choose one of the correct viscosity or thickness. For example, a bicycle or sewing machine is amply lubricated by a thin oil, but in machines where great pressures and heat are set up, such an oil would be squeezed from between the bearings and there would be practically metal-to-metal contact, resulting in rapid and unnecessary wear. Oil which is too thick, particularly in an engine, causes difficult starting because of the drag it imposes on the moving parts, and takes longer to reach all the moving surfaces after starting from cold. Oils of varied viscosity are usually numbered accordingly. To be sure of the correct choice, consult the instruction book for each particular machine.

It is not enough to drain off the old oil from the tractor engine and refill with a fresh supply; precautions must be taken to protect the oil after it is in the sump. There are two main sources of contamination — grit and dust sucked in through the air intake, and unburned fuel which seeps past the pistons. Contamination in both of these ways can be guarded against. A working engine will take in anything from 60 to 80 cubic feet of air per minute, depending on its size and running speed. The air may contain a great amount of impurities, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the air cleaner should be functioning properly. The instruction book will provide the necessary servicing guide.

Do not forget, too, the lubrication needs of the transmission system. The reduction in speed from the engine causes great pressure between the gears, and the correct high pressure gear oil should be used.

Efficient lubrication of all machines means longer life, trouble-free operation and a real saving in maintenance costs. Do not try to save by using cheap, inferior oils. Oil is the life blood of all machinery, and it is false economy to use anything but the proper grade of the recommended high-quality lubricant.

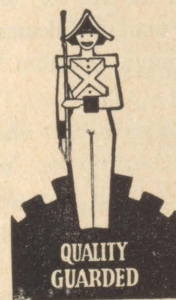


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Flowers for the Fair

by John F. Clark

THE flower show should be educational. It should have, as its one definite purpose, the raising of the standard of horticulture and floral beauty in the community. Failing this, it has little to justify its existence. A small show with a high standard will be of greater benefit than a large one with generally poor exhibits.

Besides being educational, a show should be beautiful. It should have qualities to attract the non-horticultural member of the community as well as the garden enthusiast. A well-lighted room with broad aisles, uncrowded tables and beautiful flowers shown to good advantage may open the eyes of many citizens not previously interested in this section of the Fair.

The show should consist of Specimen Classes of cut flowers, displayed for horticultural excellence and of Arrangement Classes, which might include shadow boxes, table settings, etc. There should also be classes for potted plants, dish gardens, window boxes, basket and vase classes of both annuals and perennials.

In order to improve the standard of the horticultural classes, it might be well to have a special committee draw up the prize list, plan the show room and decorate for a more attractive setting than previously existed.

The prize list should call for flowers commonly grown in the community, as this constitutes the main source of supply. At the same time exhibitors should be informed early in spring as to what will be called for in the prize list. This gives them an opportunity to order seeds and bulbs that may be planted sufficiently early to provide them with material to exhibit.

The show should be well lighted, as a dark room will dull the effectiveness of quality and colour, whereas it should be bright and cheery. Very often a couple of flood-lights will change the entire show room.

Pillars might be decorated with cedars or spruce. Corners can be altered with the same material. Beams may be covered with cedar branches or sprays. Autumn leaves are also effective.

Tables should be covered with white paper, also the front so as to screen trestles or unsightliness. Where possible a background of green will help the display. Avoid crowded tables. After judging move vases and baskets that have not received awards, and utilize these to decorate and fill vacant spots. Keep prize-winning exhibits together for comparison. Use markers to indicate the various sections. These should be good for a number of years.

Exclude exhibitors when judging is being done, and permit only the Committee in charge to place flowers and plants in their permanent position. Present a clean show

room to visitors. Remove all unused flowers, foliage, papers and waste, as they detract from the good appearance of the show. Do not permit exhibitors to leave boxes and baskets in view, as these can be screened under the tables. Have a few copies of the prize list tacked to the tables for the information of the visitors.

Exhibitors should be informed of what is wanted. They should always select the best flowers, free from diseased foliage, wilt, weak stems and seed pods. Length of stem is important, and in many cases size may count, although large flowers may tend towards coarseness, smaller flowers towards daintiness. Flowers of uniform size are usually best, rather than a mixture of large and small blooms. Never crowd flowers, whether in vase or basket, as an airy effect is desirable.

In arranging flowers there are underlying principles concerning two elements that go to produce beauty, form and colour. Balance of the arrangement may be secured by placing the longest spray or branch over the central base of the group. Blooms should never be crowded and the heavier ones should be at the bottom with finer sprays above. Colours should be nicely graded as to hue, dark colours towards the base and the lighter shades at the top.

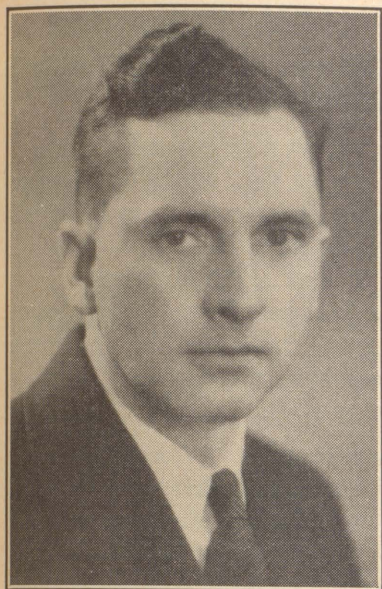
Important points in floral arrangement are distinction, relation of flowers to the container, colour harmony, proportion and perfection of arrangement. To be distinctive, an arrangement must be different and yet not eccentric.

Height is an important factor, especially in dining room table arrangements. A low table display is best, but when flowers with long stems are used, it is well to have them open to give an airy effect. A guide as to height is the rule that the arrangement should be one and a half times the height of the container, if it is an upright one; or, if a low broad one, height should be one and a half times the breadth of the container. This is only a general rule and may be broken for good reason.

Cut flower stems diagonally, so that the point rests on the bottom of the container. Woody stems should be slit, or, pounded lightly with a hammer, as this permits water to reach leaves and flowers more easily.

When arranging potted plants or collections avoid crowding. Place the specimens in such a way that the unsightliness of the pots may be covered with the plants own foliage. Pots might be covered with tin foil or crepe paper. No inferior plants should be placed in the collection in order to increase the number, only plants with the best form and foliage being exhibited. If flowering plants are called for, make sure to exhibit the best specimens bearing flowers at the time of display.

Quebec Farm Forum Council Elects Officers



NEIL F. CRELLER

Neil F. Creller, from Frelighsburg in Missisquoi District, was elected President of Quebec Farm Forum Association at the first meeting of the 1951-52 Council held at Macdonald College, June 2nd. Mr. Creller is a member of Frelighsburg Farm Forum and operates a farm at Bedford specializing in dairy cattle and maple products. He is also in charge of the cus-

toms office at the nearby Vermont border. For the past two years the new president has served on the Executive Committee as vice-president, as Chairman of the Finance committee and this past year as Chairman of the Automobile Insurance Committee.

Other officers for the new year are: 1st vice-president Mrs. G. Telford, from Shawville in Pontiac District; 2nd vice-president, Charles P. MacDonald, from Ormstown in Chateauguay District; Executive member, Carl B. Corey from North Hatley in Stanstead District; J. D. Lang, from Brysonville in Chateauguay District, serves on the Executive as past president.

All except one of the 12 Farm Forum districts were represented by their Provincial Council representatives. Council members present were:

Robert Allan	Arundel District
Heber Boyd	Argenteuil District
Claude Whitcher	Brome District
C. P. MacDonald	Chateauguay District
Walter Hodgman	Compton District
Arthur Brown	Gatineau District
Wallace Rennie	Huntingdon District
Carl Vaughan	Missisquoi District
(substituting for Noel Baillon)	
Grant D. Elliott	Pontiac District
Harold Riches	Sherbrooke District
Carl B. Corey	Stanstead District

Members-at-large on the 18 member Council are:

J. D. Lang	W. G. MacDougall
Mrs. G. Telford	Gordon Shufelt
P. D. McArthur	Neil F. Creller

Others present at the meeting were K. T. Bradley, Hollis Burns, Charles Drummond and Mrs. Claude Whitcher.

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What's New in Junior Fairs

by Don Milburn

FOR many years, judging competitions have been the chief event of the junior days. Indeed, they have served their purpose well, acquainting all those who participate with the characteristics necessary for quality live stock. This type of programme is carried on still in the same manner; but some people believe that, although livestock is very important, there are other features of modern agriculture which should receive consideration.

Judging competitions have been operated in about the same way since they were set up about 20 years ago. But during that time great changes have taken place. Mechanization of agriculture has come and our whole economic structure is changed. To many, it seems that too much of the limited time of the day's programme is spent trying to decide which is the better of two very good Holstein cows without knowing about their milk record and butter-fat test — or trying to judge the difference between several highly-fitted beef cattle which are not in a condition which is practical for the ordinary farms throughout the country. Youth is demanding changes. Our juniors are not asking for discontinuance of the judging competitions but rather for a balance of programme which brings to the attention, not only of the participant but the interested bystander as well, some of the other features of present day farming.

Brampton and Markham have taken the lead in the field. They offer prizes for a class in which local junior farmer clubs are asked to submit a display of not more than about 8 ft. frontage depicting some educational feature or junior activity. They have been quite successful in developing the talent of the juniors in showmanship of this type.

Some fairs have conducted competitions on tractor defects tests. This was done at the C.N.E., Junior Section, where boys were given a certain length of time to look over a tractor and point out faulty adjustments such as loose ignition connection, low water level in the radiator or battery, slacks tires, low oil level, leaky gas line and so on. These are all defects which, though even minor in nature, over a period of operation of the machine, are serious and expensive to the owner. These tests have proven very popular where they have operated and from all accounts will become more widespread throughout Ontario this year.

Another competition which has been tried and operated successfully for the past three years at Peterborough is a quiz on agriculture. This is something entirely different from most features which have been used at Junior Fairs in the past. It consists of a group of questions which can be answered by a yes or no answer based on such subjects as soils, fertilizers, conservation practices, feeding

and breeding methods, and questions relating to the cost per acre and maintenance of farm machinery.

This competition has received very favourable comment not only from the people taking part, but also from senior farmers who have viewed it afterward, as it brings attention to some of the rather elementary facts which the farmer of to-day must have at his fingertips if he is to make success of his business. Thus, I say, Junior Farmers are awakening to the realization that they must provide a more diversified type of programme at their Junior fairs and competitions.

Young people interested in agricultural societies' activities will do well, indeed, to acquaint themselves with the problems of managing and directing of not only junior fairs but the whole exhibition's programme. Many people realize our fairs throughout the Province are approaching the crossroads — whether to go on with a system which more and more leads to an exhibition for professional exhibitors only, supported financially by an extravaganza of midway and amusement activities, or a diversified type of programme which, recognizing the changes in agriculture and industry alike, is ready to meet the needs and interests of rural and urban people.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"We have to manage our forests to conserve our water tables. Why, they say it takes 3,000 gallons of water just to raise one bushel of corn!"

Returns Astound Shippers

Farmers who have tried shipping cattle through the medium of livestock shipping clubs, rather than selling them to the first itinerant drover who happened along, are more pleased with the returns they have received, reports S. J. MacKinnon, Agricultural Representative for Antigonish County. The returns have been so impressive that farmers, for the first time, appreciate the amount of money they have been losing. Now that they are able to sell their cattle alive, on a graded basis, they have the "dollar-and-cents" answer they have been looking for.

As a case in point, Mr. MacKinnon recounted the experience of one farmer who shipped an Ayrshire cow. Had a drover offered him \$125.00 for the cow, he would have felt quite satisfied that he was getting a fair price. However, he shipped the cow through the medium of his shipping club, was paid on the basis of the quality of the carcass, and was astounded when he noticed that his cheque was for \$213.

Another farmer, who had been in the habit of selling his surplus calves to the first drover who happened along, shipped two through his shipping club. For the two calves he received \$63., a sum far beyond what he had normally expected to receive. For the first time, he realized the value of what he was selling off his farm.

Rotations Help Keep Soil Clean

Crop rotation is probably the oldest, most effective, and usually the least expensive method available to the farmer for the control of soil organisms causing plant diseases, says Dr. G. B. Sanford, Pathologist-in-Charge at the Canada Department of Agriculture's Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Edmonton, Alberta.

Soil sanitation from the standpoint of the farmer, Dr. Sanford points out, largely becomes a problem of using certain natural methods that destroy or reduce those members of the soil flora causing disease, without seriously affecting those needed in the soil. In many instances it is very difficult to do this. Complete elimination of the parasites from the soil is not always necessary. What is

important is a reduction of the harmful types to a low level where the effect on yield and quality of the host crop is commercially negligible.

Not all soil-borne diseases respond equally well to short rotations; there are some fungi that require longer periods than one year to be reduced by a suitable crop, or by summerfallow. Included among these are the fungi causing common scab of potatoes, the club root of cabbage, and certain rootrots of peas which are all difficult to reduce in the soil.

Plant diseases are caused by various kinds of fungi and bacteria, some of which live normally in the soil. Others can live in the soil as well as on other things not in the soil, and some do not live in the soil at all. The fungi that cause the rusts and the smuts, and many of the leaf spots that occur on the parts of plants above ground, belong to the group that normally do not live in the soil. Such diseases are best controlled by the use of suitable resistant varieties and by seed treatment in the case of smuts.

Tells All About Bush Fruits

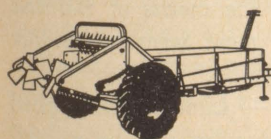
People interested in bush fruits — and who doesn't enjoy fresh raspberries, juicy strawberries or tangy currants — will appreciate the bulletin "Bush Fruits in Canada".

Complete, well organized and easy to follow, this bulletin is remarkably free from technical jargon. It includes up-to-date information on varieties, propagation, cultivation and pruning of all bush fruits. A "must" for any keen gardener, it may be obtained free from the Information Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

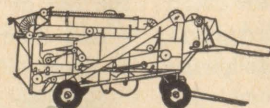
Pen of Four Added at Amherst

A new class will be added to the prize list of the Maritime Spring Show and Sale for next year, to permit exhibitors to enter a pen of four steers. Under the new arrangement each exhibitor will be allowed to enter six animals in the show.

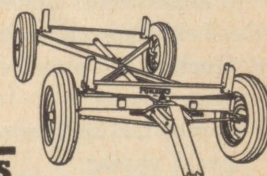
The addition of the new class is described as "a step in the right direction, and one which should aid in the development of a good beef cattle industry in the Maritime Provinces on a commercial basis".



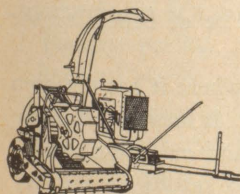
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ALL-STEEL THRESHERS



FARM WAGONS

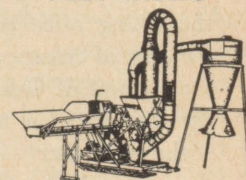
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*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Grants for Lime

As in former years, the Department of Agriculture will give financial help to farmers who need lime for their fields, by paying a grant for transportation charges. Certain conditions are attached to the grant, as follows:

General Conditions

Any amendment materials purchased should conform to the following specifications: **Crushed limestone** — must contain at least 85% calcium carbonate (CaCO_3), pulverized to pass through a 10 mesh to the inch screen, and so that 30% will pass through a 50 mesh screen. The selling price, not including packing and hauling costs, must not exceed \$2.50 per ton for crushed limestone.

Railway Transportation

Shipments must be by complete carloads of 30 tons or more, and must be accompanied by a delivery permit for each complete carload, in conformity with the reduced tariff granted by the railway companies to farmers for transportation of such materials. The delivery permit is issued by the Department of Agriculture and is given in duplicate by the local agronomer to the purchaser. One copy is sent to the seller with the order; the other is kept by the purchaser.

The Department of Agriculture will pay: (a) a grant equal to the transportation charges, according to the reduced tariff, up to a total of \$1.30 per ton. (b) an additional grant equal to half the excess, if transportation charges exceed \$1.30 per ton.

To simplify matters, the seller will pay the total transportation charges, according to the reduced tariff, and will make a claim for the amount of the grant payable by the Department. Claims must be filed with the Head of the Field Husbandry Branch, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, and must be accompanied by the following documents:

- a copy of the invoices sent to the purchaser, on which should appear
 - the number of tons in the shipment
 - the selling price per ton
 - the cost of transportation
 - the amount of Government grant
 - the difference in transportation cost to be paid by the purchaser
 - the car number
 - the permit number

Also, there must be sent the transportation company's bill of lading showing, in addition to the usual items, the weight of the goods, verified by the company. This verification is not necessary in cases where an agreement exists between the shipper and the Canadian Freight Association with regard to uniform weights of sacks.

Highway Transportation

If the limestone is transported by truck, a basic grant of 25¢ per ton will be paid, plus 5¢ per ton per mile from the quarry to the farm, up to 30 miles of a maximum grant of \$1.75 per ton.

In this case the claim must be made in duplicate on an official form which is obtained from the local agronomer; this should be sent to the Head of the Field Husbandry Branch at Quebec after being checked and signed by the agronomer. This claim must be accompanied by the original invoice issued by the seller on forms supplied by the Department of Agriculture; the invoice must indicate, as separate items, the number of tons delivered, the selling price per ton, and the name and address of the purchasing farmer. The invoice must be signed by the purchaser.

In remote districts, where the limestone has to be transported by rail from the quarry to the station, and from the station to the farm by truck, the Department will pay, starting from the 6th mile, a basic grant of 25¢ per ton, plus 5¢ per ton per mile, up to a maximum of \$1.75 per ton. On these claims, the number of the delivery permit should appear in the "bought from" column.

This is a joint policy with the Federal Department of Agriculture, and will be in effect until March 31st, 1952.

It may be useful to quote a few recommendations as to the use of lime in the summer. The merits of fall and spring liming are well known to most farmers, but not so much is heard about summer liming.

Summer Liming of Hay Land — Lime can be applied to good advantage to soil after haying and before fall ploughing. Part of the lime will be ploughed under but enough remains near the surface to be of benefit to the next crop.

Liming Stubble Land — In cases where it has not been possible to apply lime before seeding, it may be advisable to apply lime to the newly seeded land or to the stubble land. This practice should give good results in the hay crop, providing the proper rate of fine lime is applied with a spreader to give even distribution.

Liming Pastures — Lime should be applied to sour pasture land which is not to be ploughed at the rate of approximately one ton to the acre in the fall of the year.

Things to Think About When Ordering Lime — Factors which must be considered in ordering lime are: the supply of lime and labour available at different seasons, the conditions of the roads, the condition of fields and weather conditions at one time.

During the spring and fall months there has usually been a pile-up of orders, the roads are often closed or in bad condition and the fields are often too soft to go on when the lime is delivered at the farm.

Sugar Beet Prospects

Prospects for a large supply of beets for the St. Hilaire refinery are good for the coming year. At the time of writing 2,939 farmers have signed contracts for 1951, indicating that a total of 13,472 acres of beets will be planted.

By counties, the figures can be broken down as follows: St. Hyacinthe, 4228; Napierville, 2180; Bagot, 1362; Vercheres, 855; l'Assomption, 654; Rouville, 614; Laprairie, 544.

The Federal Employment Service is cooperating with the Quebec Farm Labour Board to bring some 1200 young men, mostly from Beauce county, to work in the beet fields during the summer, and so a plentiful supply of labour seems to be assured.

Poultry Supplies are Below Demand

"Even though there has been an increase of 25% in the number of chicks hatched this year, it will still be two years before the supply of poultry products will be equal to the demand" says the chief of the poultry division, Mr. Ubald Pilon.

Mr. Pilon points to some important progress that has been made in Quebec in the poultry industry in recent years, mentioning the stabilizing of the broiler business, mechanical killing processes developed at the killing stations, and, something of very recent introduction, the production of turkey broilers which can be sold profitably at the age of 10 to 14 weeks at a weight of from 6 to 9 pounds. The experimental work of Prof. Maw at MacDonald College, carried out with the assistance of the Agricultural Research Committee, has had much to do with the success of this development. Young turkeys can be fed to this weight at small cost and it is a good way to dispose of the toms early, before the full weight of production is felt on the market in the fall.

Poultry profits, pointed out Mr. Pilon, are greatly influenced by the way the chicks come along during the first two months of their life. Statistics show that the rate of loss during the first two months after hatching runs anywhere from 5% to 25%. Care in handling, and particularly avoidance of crowding, can do much to avoid these losses.

Postal R.O.P. Growing

This year the province's postal R.O.P. system will keep track of the production of 35,000 cows in the herds of 2,900 farmers. Something like 500 new subscribers to the system have been enrolled during the winter, as a result of a campaign carried on by the Department through the newspapers and the radio.

All farmers who are registered in the farm improvement contests, and all farmers who are affiliated with the artificial insemination centre at St. Hyacinthe must have their herds under test, and this has increased to a considerable extent the numbers that are availing themselves of this service.

In 1948, the first year of the insemination center's operations, 15 farmers groups were enrolled, and their 840 members bred 3290 cows artificially, obtaining a conception rate of 49%. The next year the number of clubs rose to 24, with 1794 members and 8729 cows bred. By this time the percentage of conception had risen to 65%. Last year, 27 clubs, including 2,926 individual farmers, bred 15,000 cows, and in 1951 it is confidently expected that 20,000 cows will be bred artificially through the facilities of the centre.

The number of pure bred cattle bred artificially is declining each year; from 26% of all cows bred in 1948, the percentage of pure bred cows served from the centre has declined to 14%; however, the aim of the centre is to improve the quality of cross bred herds by making available to their owners the services of a highly qualified pure bred sire, and this purpose is being attained.

It is hoped that new clubs can be established in Champlain county, and a meeting to this effect was held there recently, at which Claude Hayes, of the staff of the St. Hyacinthe centre, explained the advantages of taking part in the operations of the centre. A herd will not automatically improve just because a better sire is available; but farmers who use the facilities of the centre find that they gain in a number of ways. The compulsory keeping of milk production records is of prime importance in a rational handling of the herd; they must take adequate measures to protect their animals from disease (T.B. and Bang's disease) if they are to continue to benefit from the service's facilities; they must feed properly; and they can plan their feeding programme intelligently only if they know the individual production of each cow. This information comes from the postal R.O.P. reports.

Veterinary Surgeons Graduate

The St. Hyacinthe Veterinary School, which is affiliated with the University of Montreal, has completed its fourth session, and twelve new veterinary surgeons received their diplomas at the Convocation of the University of Montreal which was held on the first of June in Montreal. They are Louis Philippe Phaneuf, Germain Pinard and Noel Lapierre, all with distinction; R. H. Comtois, Guy Cousineau,

Eugene Couture, Gustave Faniel, Remi Gauthier, Julien Lavallee, Michel Paquette, Ren Taillefer and Jean Guy Tardif.

Prizes were distributed at a ceremony held earlier at St. Hyacinthe, at which were present the Rector of the University, Mgr. Maurault and Minister of Agriculture Barre. The Department of Agriculture, at Mr. Barre's insistence, was instrumental in getting the school established, and in providing funds for its operation.

Checking Up On Seed

Some interesting information about the quality of seed used by Quebec farmers came out of a survey made last year by the Department of Agriculture. The survey is being repeated this year in the counties of Berthier, Joliette, l'Assomption and Montcalm. Agronomes took some 1200 samples of seed from farmers' stocks, or, if they happened to visit the farm during seeding operations, directly from the seed drill. Each sample will be analysed at the Department's laboratories for purity, germinating ability, etc. and a report sent to the farmer concerned which will serve as a guide to future operations if he harvests and cleans his own seed, or, if he buys his seed, will show whether or not his choice of supplier was a good one.

The results of last year's analysis shows that there is room for great improvement in the seed stocks used on typical farms in Quebec. Here is the proof of this. Out of 736 lots of seed tested, seed which was saved from the farm crop,

29.8% was graded No. 1

14.6% was graded No. 2

5.4% was graded No. 3

50.2% was rejected as unsuitable for seed.

Out of 187 lost of seed purchased from seed merchants,

23.5% was graded No. 1

4.8% was graded No. 2

2.6% was graded No. 3

68.9% was rejected as unsuitable.

How can we expect to get good grain crops, when over half the seed used is not worth sowing? As feed, it would have been all right, but as seed — well, the figures tell the story.

The way the seed is cleaned seems to have a bearing on the high percentage of useless seed, in the case of that saved from the local crop. A check on seed coming from the machines showed that almost one quarter of the seed coming from cleaning stations, where large machines are used, should have been rejected, and in the case of seed cleaned at home on small machines, almost two thirds was useless.

The lesson is clear, and the results of this year's enquiry will probably be about the same. On the majority of the farms in Quebec, the grain seed used is of very inferior quality. This is due to two reasons; using poor seed to begin with, and improper cleaning of the seed that is used.

St. Damase Forges Ahead

The Poultry Co-operative at St. Damase has presented an annual report that would do credit to any business. Members attending the fifth annual meeting of this hustling group of poultrymen were told that the total business done by their organization during the year amounted to \$1,169,614, which represents a gain of almost a quarter of a million dollars over the previous year. Membership stands at 426, and the members come from some fifty different parishes in the vicinity. In addition, a large number of non-members, including some commercial firms, do business through the co-op, the principal divisions of which are the killing station, the canning plant and the egg grading plant.

It was decided at the meeting that patronage dividends credited to the accounts of non-members should be transferred to the general reserve, and that dividends of members, payable to them, should be re-invested in the business. This money, which is used for general purposes of expansion, brings the members interest at the rate of 4% — a dividend on a dividend.

Many speakers praised the way in which the co-op was being managed, and underlined the truly co-operative spirit which exists throughout all its operations.

For the fifth consecutive year, Messrs Alcide Blanchard and Thomas Marchessault were elected president and vice-president. Other directors are Edmond Palardy, Philippe Lussier, Claude Collette, Georges Chapdelaine, Donat Giard. Gervais Vincent will continue to do his energetic job as secretary-manager, and Gerald Roy will be his assistant.

Dairy School Completes Another Year

Closing exercises held at the Provincial Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe at the end of May saw 168 students receive certificates and diplomas in various branches of study. Four graduates who had been studying on bursaries provided by the Agricultural Research Committee received diplomas of advanced studies in dairy technology, and another has been carrying on research into the causes of off-flavour in butter, in part fulfilment of the requirements for the Master of Science degree from the University of Montreal.

Seven students completed the seven-months course in dairy technology, which also requires them to spend eight months working in some commercial dairy for practical experience. Twelve health inspectors took a special course in milk sanitation during the year.

The laboratory accommodation of the school has been increased, and new chemistry and dairy laboratories were built and equipped. With these, the school is in a position to give technical instruction, and to carry on research into pressing problems of dairy technology.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

To repeat one of my frequent beefs, what are we going to do to smooth out some of the unnecessary and senseless ups and downs in hog prices? This time we ourselves were not quite as badly caught but we will be again. We shipped at \$34 and then got \$33 in three weeks though we wanted to ship a week earlier at \$33.50. After that they dropped to \$31.50 and zoomed right back up to a record of \$36 for one week only. We might have shipped then if we had known but got \$34 the next week. The cost of production was about the same for hogs all through this period yet there was a variation of up to \$7 a hog in returns according to the time they happened to be ready for market. It would have been better for farmers in general if they ran in the \$33 to \$34 range and eliminated the brief down and even the up period. We will have to keep squawking if we get any grease (or should I say bacon fat). Probably the other livestock prices do the same thing but we do not follow them. However if they do they should be steadied too. The consumer doesn't get any benefit from the drops, in fact, they probably lose as it discourages production and reduces supplies available.

The supply of grass available in the pastures, particularly the old permanent ones was also reduced or retarded by the cold start in May. Certainly it did not lack moisture but the cold was to be expected after the unseasonably warm weather in April. A few of the May frosts earlier in April would have made a big change in the maple crop. The sap tried very hard to run for the chance it had. Indeed some makers reported an extra big crop while others reported the smallest for years. Our own was above average but not in the large class.

When it did turn warmer the grass took quite a jump and the new seedlings look much better than they did last spring. There also appears to be

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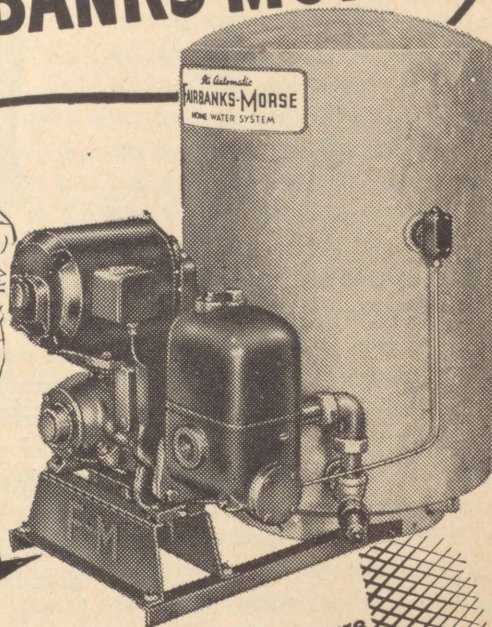


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more small clover in the older meadows for what reason I do not know but it should help the hay crop. Our fall rye was well ahead of the other pasture even our best ladino which was right beside. The cattle went on it perhaps a little too late as we wanted to get the silage down to where they would finish it before letting them out. They were getting pretty sick of it by the last feed but they thought even less of dry hay when we tried that the next night. This year we had one advantage as it was possible to shut them on the rye and get it eaten off quickly. As long as it produces we can put them on and then seed it down. According to past experience that gives the best catch for seeding down pasture particularly on hilly pieces. Just harrow it up and don't try for a deep seed-bed or a clean looking one. Let the trash lie where it falls. The neighbours may laugh at first but they won't later. Even the rye which we seeded for a grain crop on the potato land last November is going to make enough crop for seed purposes apparently. It was not expected to survive as it did not show at all in the fall and was done mainly as an experiment. However it appeared slowly but surely this spring. The growth was not as rapid and heavy as on that sown earlier for pasture but it will mature at a more convenient time if it is not too early. Last year it was ready to thresh at the same time as the timothy seed. Quite a number were considering sowing some last fall but I do not know how many actually did. I feel quite certain that one did not as he bought seed from me and never came after it. One neighbour credits fall rye with helping him control mustard as it encourages it to grow in the fall when the frost kills it before maturity.

We can report that the calf we fed on a bottle is still alive though it had quite a time of it. It had two relapses after it got going the first time but streptomycin pulled it quickly out of them. Then it appeared to have a chronic diarrhoea and we tried kaolin

and chalk and ginger. We will never know whether it was septicemia like the cows were having or really calf scours. The latter is getting to be quite a problem as one neighbour has lost seven calves with it and another has lost five. Possibly they did not use any of the newer drugs for treatment but even then it is sometimes rather difficult.

Just had a call from a neighbour over at Hatley who likes to experiment with different grasses. He has a promising spot of the new strain of birdsfoot trefoil but is a little discouraged with ladino as it doesn't last long enough. This year he is trying some brome grass as timothy doesn't seem to stand the dry years we have been having. We are thinking about it again in our pasture mixture but it seems rather slow in getting going to use for a three-year hay crop. He was able to seed it through the grass seed box which we never could so perhaps it will start faster. Here if a piece is made rich enough for ladino a lot of wild clover will come in if the ladino thins out so one is not wasting too much.

Fine Record for P.E.I.

Over half the hogs marketed in P.E.I. last year graded A — a big improvement over the 35% figure for 1941. And in this 10 year period commercial hog marketings more than doubled, to reach almost 100,000 head in 1950.

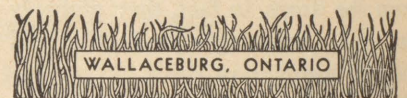


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CLOVERS
& GRASSES
ALFALFA
&
CEROGRAS

FOR LIVESTOCK AND
POULTRY FEEDS



Almost 400 registered animals were exported during the year to other provinces and U.S. points. And at the Royal Winter Fair P.E.I. entries captured 14 out of 16 prizes for Wiltshire sides, including the championship.

The Island has an outstanding record in Advanced Registry, having produced over half the qualified sows in Canada. About 400 breeders are now raising purebred hogs and testing them under Advanced Registry. Last year the average slaughter age for all groups tested was 189.6 days.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Attic Antiques

by H. Kirby

Land sake! Something just has to be done about that spare room of ours. Bill's rich sister, Myra, and her husband, Jim, are coming for a visit the end of this month. Their home in the city is so elegant, I just can't have them see how shabby the place is. Because of the depression, the war and present high prices, nothing's been done for years. It wouldn't be any use asking Bill for any money this year, he's had such bad luck. Let's see what I can do that won't cost much.

The paint isn't so bad if I scrub it and the wallpaper will have to do. That old wooden bed is comfortable enough but guess I'll saw off the headboard, make that the foot, like those new continental ones. Then I'll paint the new headboard and that small chest of drawers with the quaint mirror, a soft ivory colour. Might do a chair to match. Grandma's lovely, old "Wedding Ring" quilt in rose and blue will be very lovely and give the basis of colour.

Now for a dressing table. Where's the last "Farm" paper gone to? It had a good idea for a table. I've got it. I'll need two orange crates, put them on their sides, nail together with a thin piece of plywood on top. O.K. so far. Several yards of plain blue plastic material to make a

full skirt and top, get enough for window curtains, too. I'll hang the little mirror over the table. The bedside stand is all right, so that crystal lamp Bill gave me for Christmas would do on it. Shall I put the newest library book on it? Or just a magazine? Lucky the African violet is in bloom, be a bit of colour, such a dainty pink. The hooked rug I learned to make at MAC., in blue and grey, will be just the thing, too. Now with sunshine, sweet bedding, towels, etc., it's all planned.

* * *

The next week: Well, it does look attractive, if I do say so myself. It was fun doing the room, and by using what I had with a little stuff bought, I really have a pretty room. Of course, if I could have bought new blond furniture, glazed chintz, and an elegant bedspread it would have made more show, but would I have liked it any better? Cash is scarce and prices high and so must make do. Anyhow, with our good farm meals and Bill as host, Myra and Jim won't do too badly.

How about exploring *your* attic for hidden treasures and furnishing up a bit without much cost but lots of fun, and the satisfaction of using what you have? We, W.I.'s, must follow the year's plan of CONSERVATION every way we can, and a dollar saved is a dollar earned.

Delegates who attended the Leadership Training Course, May 28 to June 1.



Turn the Old House Into A New Dream House

by Ann Barrett

It is amazing how a little fixing-up can give a new zest of life to the home. The evolution of the present day household with modern comforts has certainly come a long way from the primitive shelters of ancient times; it is a story book version of the pursuit of happiness to a Dream Home. The average Farm Home has evolved into a modern happy combination type of indoor and outdoor living to fit in with our present mode of living. It isn't just a place to sleep in, but it can be made so attractive and comfortable that it will carry with it wonderful memories all through the years.

Be Jack-of-all-Trades

Houses too, are like people, subject to wear and tear of time. They look tired and worn out just as we do at times, and once we adjust ourselves philosophically to this thought, fixing up the house can become a game. Once started, we find it really is interesting! What if the porch-steps are sagging? Of the roof needs new shingles? It is no use getting fussed . . . just take things easy, and patch them up at your own convenience.

There are certain seasons of the year when the good man of the house is not so busy on the farm, and isn't the master of the house usually the handy jack-of-all-trades? He is always there to lend his strength to the big jobs, such as painting up the place and keeping the farmstead looking ship-shape . . . and when all the little mundane repairs outdoors the place are finished, he comes indoors to help Mom build a new shelf, or saw a teetery table down to the right level.

One of our readers told us the other day she treats her house like a human being and takes it into her confidence, and lets the old-farm house know that she intends to outlive it by fixing it up, so that it will never get beyond her, and collapse. So she and her husband each season whack, hammer and paint-up . . . fix it here and there, and the answer becomes more simple each year, because the place can only grow old as long as they allow it to look shabby and run down.

Color and Focal Point

The first rule is to obtain your room's color scheme from the window draperies. By that we mean that some coloring in the drapes should be found in the wall paper, furniture covering, rugs and accessories, which will be sure to lend a note of complete harmony. Working from the drapery colors to the furnishings is a simple and sure way to good taste.

The second fundamental rule is to give each room a focal point, or centre of attraction. This may highlight either the fireplace, or the window, or some other special part of the room. One cannot go wrong if we watch for color harmony and focal point in each room, and in addition to these two factors, the choice of accessories is

important, such as attractive cushions to fit in with the covering of the furniture, ornamental lamp shades for the lamps and colorful bric-a-brac. These items wisely chosen can give a rounding out effect to a room. They are to a home, what a suitable tie is to a suit, or attractive costume jewellery is to a dress.

Make Built-Ins

Any home owner who wants to conserve space in a room will find that the construction of built-in furniture can help to reduce the cost of furnishings. So if one is handy with tools, there are shelves, side-tables, buffets, cupboards, desks, and dressing tables that can be fashioned out of plywood that will give all the beauty of the finest looking furniture. It cuts cleanly with a saw, and because of its multiple layers, it takes nails close to the edge without splitting. It can be used in large sheets in thickness up to $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Plywood is also being installed in increasing quantities in all types of interiors. The smooth surface of the wood makes an ideal base for a good paint job, and brings out the natural grain and wood color.

Painting Tips

For the amateur painter who hopes to achieve the best results in the finished job, a good quality of paint is important, and it should be thoroughly mixed before use. If it needs thinning, thin sparingly with turpentine.

The surface should be clean and dry, free of oil, dust and any particles of dirt. Remember to stir from time to time, while painting, and in this way there will be a smooth and uniform job.

Be sure to follow the direction of the manufacturer on the can, for he has prepared the product and is equipped to give advice on its use. Use a good quality of brush of sensible size . . . don't try to get into tight corners with a big brush, or do a wall with a little one. If the brush is new, let it soak in turpentine a day before using.

Best Results

For best results, "interior painting" should be done when the air is warm and dry and with plenty of air circulating. In choosing colors, remember also the simple rules will always apply, such as blues and greens are "cool" colors, while yellows and orange shades are "warm". The light colors give the room an appearance of greater spaciousness, while the dark colors will do just the opposite.

In closing, we must not forget to mention that, before painting old woodwork which has previously been painted, it needs to be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt, grease and wax. A strong soap and water solution or any other specially prepared powder for this purpose, will remove all normal dirt. Wax can be removed with turpentine or a special paint removing product.

Forty Years of Service

Forty years ago, Jan. 27, 1911, the first branch of the Women's Institute in this province was organized at Dunham with the late Mrs. George Beach as president. Eight members of the original twenty are still living and these were honoured by the provincial organization at a ceremony held at the annual meeting of the Missisquoi County Women's Institute.

Representing the Quebec Women's Institutes, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, North Hatley, 1st vice-president, paid tribute to their work and presented honorary life memberships in the Q.W.I. to the survivors of that pioneer band, who blazed the trail for the Women's Institute in this province. Only three were able to be present, (see picture) four were absent owing to failing health and the other now resides in Alberta. Their places were taken by proxies.

The Q.W.I. 2nd vice-president, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Stanbridge East, read the minutes of "the first meeting of the first branch in Quebec"; to quote from those old records, and the county president, Mrs. Gordon Brown, Cowansville, read a message from the provincial president, Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford, expressing her regret that she could not be present and extending her personal good wishes to the recipients. A short biographical sketch of each charter member was given by Mrs. K. Winsor of the Cowansville Branch.

Of interest was the fact that Mrs. Brown is a daughter of that first president, Mrs. Beach, whose initiative and enthusiasm was responsible for bringing that group together to make the beginning of W.I. work in Quebec.

Constructive Conservation

These two words, applied to the science and practice of home economics, have a very apt place in a household. To construct is to build, and as conservation is a very familiar word, let us find out how we can use the two in our home.

To most of us the idea of building sounds expensive and prices of all goods are high and liable to go higher. What is meant here is to save by keeping houses and their furnishings in repair and as free of time-taking care as is reasonable. "A stitch in time saves nine", is still true. The bit of paint on the outside, some enamel indoors, a nail or screw here and there, floor coverings that are safe and easily cleaned, and so on; don't really cost so much and may put off the big jobs for a long time. The new plastic paints are so lovely and easy to apply. You'd be surprised how far a quart of paint will go.

Glazed chintz in alluring colours and patterns save frequent freshening and are so smart. New asphalt tiles, linoleum or a coat of paint, can hide that old softwood floor and give any room a "lift". Refinishing good pieces of furniture, or converting others can be done at home

with little besides the labour cost. Even re-arranging furniture in one room differently can change it and make it seem larger. So much for the house and furnishings.

Careful buying of household linens at sales, etc. is good economy. A little bought each year will maintain your stock and avoid a big purchase all at once.

Dishes do break. Rather than buy replacements indiscriminately, chose a stock pattern that can be had all the time. A few unusual ones give variety.

Kitchen equipment should receive attention. Using old saucepans or semi-worn out pots is poor economy. A few well chosen utensils that are easily cleaned; sharp knives and only the really useful gadgets will save time, space and temper.

Now for clothing; — The fewer really suitable clothes a person has, the quicker the turn over and the less care and space needed for maintenance. The most expensive frock is the one seldom worn. So clear out your cupboards and trunks. Have a rummage sale with your neighbour's surplus and your W.I. could have some money for a pet project.

So paint up, nail up, clear up, and cheer up, for you'll have a better looking and more easily cared for home with much satisfaction with a job well done.

A Pioneer Passes On



A pioneer in Institute work in Stanstead County passed away April 20, in the person of Mrs. W. H. Holmes, at the age of 80 years. Mrs. Holmes was responsible for the first branch in the county, formed at Way's Mills, Nov. 25, 1914, preceding the one at Tomi-fobia by a few days. She was its

first president and it was through her that the invitation was sent to Miss Frederica Campbell (MacFarlane) to visit Stanstead and organize these groups.

On Nov. 17, 1915, Mrs. Holmes arranged the first county convention and was appointed the first president of Stanstead County Women's Institute. She also served at another time on the Provincial Board as Convenor of Immigration, a phase of the work which always held her deep interest.

She was guest of honour at the 25th anniversary celebration of the County Institute and one of the first Q.W.I. life memberships in the province was awarded Mrs. Holmes at the county annual meeting of May 1925. When a memorial tablet was unveiled in the Way's Mills Community Hall, it was to her all turned for the necessary information concerning the women who pioneered that effort.

It is small wonder that when an annual county scholarship was established by the County Institute, it should be

termed "The Estella Holmes Scholarship", the name by which she was known to all W.I. members throughout the county.

The last few years of her life were spent in the village of Stanstead and one of her last social activities was the entertainment of a meeting of the Stanstead North W.I. only a few weeks before her death.

She will be much missed by members of the Women's Institutes throughout Stanstead, with whom she has kept such close contact through those many years.

The Month with the W.I.

Once again, one feels constrained to comment that there are two activities that never lag — overseas parcels and cheer to shut-ins at home — just the usual W.I. friendliness, isn't it? The many reports telling of the appointment of delegates to the Leadership Training course and the provincial convention, the two big "happenings" of every Institute year, foreshadowed the record attendance that was rolled up at those two important events, so essential to our progress.

Argenteuil: Arundel made plans for a pageant in May, depicting our new Canadians in national costume. Brownsburg had as guest speaker, Mr. LaChappel, who spoke on Vancouver and the Okanagan Valley. A pageant entitled, "The Dominion from Sea to Sea", was presented. Frontier sent song books and stamps to the Red Cross and had a "Publicity" panel discussion. At Lachute, Miss Denise Bell, R.N., spoke on various methods of healing used in other lands. Morin Heights voted \$10.00 to the Legion for the rink. Upper Lachute and East End heard a talk on "Tree Planting", by Mr. Paulsen, followed by a discussion on growing berries and pruning apple trees.

Bonaventure: Black Cape welcomed a new member and discussed a letter from a pen pal in England, which contained some excellent suggestions for W.I. work. Parcels were sent to a soldier in Korea and to a veteran in the hospital. Grand Cascapedia reports a largely attended meeting at which sunshine bags were given out to be brought in to the next meeting. Maril plans to have a course in sewing by Miss Campbell in the early fall. New

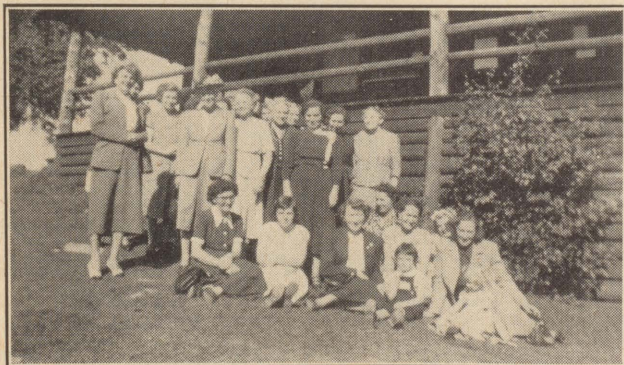


Some Port Daniel members used a snowmobile to attend their annual meeting, March 19th. The young lady with her back to the camera is a potential member.

Richmond featured four educational films at their meeting. At Port Daniel each member donated an article valued at 25 cents, a travelling apron was started on its rounds and a social evening planned. "Favorite Salads", was the title of a paper read by the Home Economics convenor, Mrs. L. Sweetman, and a new member was welcomed. Restigouche members each gave an article for a sale and made plans for an entertainment. \$5.00 was donated the Red Cross. Shigawake appointed a programme committee and discussed the short course.

Brome: Sutton members worked on pads for the Red Cross. The programme consisted of a paper by the convenor of Home Economics, "New Ideas for Salads" and several humorous readings.

Chat-Huntingdon: Dundee made plans for a card party, and Mrs. W. D. Fraser, a former nurse, gave an address on "Polio". Franklin Centre had Dr. Stalker, Ormstown, as guest speaker, giving information on the new Barrie Memorial Hospital and the Blue Cross. 25 pupils participated in the first public speaking contest in the Franklin Consolidated School, sponsored by the W.I. who awarded the prizes. At Hemmingford, a film, "Portage", was shown and a public speaking contest held for local pupils. Howick presented gifts to two charter members who have been active members for 40 years. Mrs. Keith Greig gave an address on "Window Dressing", and \$10.00 was voted to the Cancer Fund. Huntingdon held a quilting bee on their meeting day, the quilts to be shown at the Ormstown Fair. A gift was presented the retiring president, Mrs. W. Bernhardt, and congratulations to Mrs.



Some of the members of the Frontier W.I. taken in front of the Dunany Golf Club where the meeting was held.

A. W. Perkins, a member who had won first place in the provincial Tweedsmuir contest with her rug. Ormstown voted \$5.00 to the Red Cross, \$5.00 to the Junior Red Cross, and \$8.00 each to the Catholic and Protestant schools for special prizes in public speaking. Mrs. R. Thomson, Q.W.I. president, visited this branch and gave a report of her trip to Copenhagen.

Compton: Bury heard a report on the Dental Clinic which is being sponsored, stating that 83 children were treated. Mr. Roberts gave a talk on the work of this clinic. Shrubs, etc. have been ordered from the agronomist and plans were made for a rummage sale. Bury Juniors realized \$20.00 from a tea. Brookbury made their final payment on the room in the new Sherbrooke Hospital and gave a pair of blankets to a bride. Canterbury also made their final payment on the hospital room. A sale of plants was planned. Cookshire realized \$101.00 from a card marathon. A paper on "Soil Conservation" was read and cotton collected for the Cancer Fund. East Clifton had a demonstration on "Interior Decoration" and a charter member was presented with a life membership. At Scotstown a demonstration on quilt tufting was given. This branch is helping to canvas for the Red Cross.



North Hatley Branch at Pleasant View Hotel for their Annual Meeting, March 13th. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Castonguay, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. S. Reed, Mrs. Cruickshank, Mrs. Spriggings (Treas.), Mrs. J. Mackay, Mrs. J. Hatrick, Mrs. Best, Mrs. Seguin. Sitting: Mrs. G. LeBaron, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. G. Bennett (Sec.) Mrs. K. Bryce (Pres.), Mrs. Jack Mackay, Mrs. Daintrey, Mrs. Spear, Mrs. Beaufoy.

Gaspé: L'Anse aux Cousins heard an article on "Soil Conservation" by the convenor of Agriculture. Sandy Beach discussed the short course and Wakeham held a parade of bonnets, fantastically made by the members and causing much hilarity. These were sold, netting \$6.00 for the treasury. Two pen pals have been acquired by this branch. York donated \$15.00 to county funds and held a contest on articles made from odds and ends of yarn.

Gatineau: Aylmer East presented a Junior Encyclopedia to the school library and catered for the opening of the new school at Hull. Articles are being prepared for the Canadian Exhibition, Ottawa. Breckenridge heard a paper on "The Child and Money". \$5.00 was voted the Red Cross and a sum realized from a collection taken at



Warden W.I. Mrs. H. Ashton, at the left, is wearing her wedding dress of 45 years ago.

the meeting. Eardley had a course in rug-making by Miss Bruneau and is planning an exhibit for the Ottawa Exhibition. At their meeting a paper was heard on "An Economical Meat Dish and how to Prepare it", an exhibit of articles made from wool, contest "Flowers in Old-fashioned Garden", and \$10 to the Red Cross. Kazabazua discussed their annual school fair. (One of the best in the province, that is sponsored entirely by a W.I., is held here) Wakefield's convenor of Home Economics gave a paper on "Harmonies in Interior Decorating" and conducted a contest, donating the prizes. Plans were made for the Red Cross drive and a card party. Wright reports that a tractor was requisitioned into service to get members to the meeting over almost impassable roads. (The pioneer spirit assisted by modern transportation methods) Household hints were given and a Red Cross organization meeting planned.

Jacques-Cartier: Ste Annes had an impressive installation ceremony. The programme was in charge of the convenor of Home Economics, Mrs. Hoek, who is a new Canadian, not many months removed from her native country of Holland. Her daughter modelled the national costume and pictures were displayed on the various districts and activities of that country. A tea cozy, donated by Mrs. Hoek, was sold netting \$3.60, and a gift presented a departing member, Mrs. M. Armour.

Mégantic: Inverness voted a sum of money to paint the kitchen in the I.O.O.F. Hall, and plans were made to send articles to the handicraft exhibit at Macdonald College.

Pontiac: Bristol held a flower contest and displayed articles made during the winter. A paper, "The Care of the House", was read, and \$20.00 given to the Cancer Fund. Fort Coulonge had a profitable demonstration of Avon products. Wyman distributed charts on the cutting of meat and heard a paper entitled, "Economical Meat Dishes". Articles were exhibited made from odds and ends of wool, a questionnaire on fruit juices, flour, etc., was filled in and an amusing game, arranged by the hostess, concluded the programme.



Mrs. G. E. Lebaron, first vice-president, Quebec Women's Institutes, presents honorary life memberships in that organization to the few remaining charter members of Dunham W.I., the first branch to be formed in Quebec. Others in the picture are, reading from left to right, front row: Mrs. J. Ellis, proxy for her mother-in-law, Mrs. Gilbert Ellis, (nee Jean Brown, the first secretary, now residing in Alberta), Mrs. Wm. McElary, Mrs. Stuart Wisdom, Mrs. L. Harvey. Back row: Mrs. Martin, Mrs. C. Buchanan, Mrs. O. Selby, Mrs. Ford. This row is comprised of long-term members of the Dunham W.I., who stood proxy for charter members: Mrs. A. W. Watson, Mrs. W. Cheeseman, Mrs. Geo. Wilkinson, Mrs. R. H. Doherty. Failing health prevented these elderly ladies from attending the ceremony.

Richmond: Cleveland made donations to the Red Cross and the Sherbrooke Hospital. At Denison's Mills a gift was presented a bride-to-be and Gore reports a donation to the Red Cross. Richmond Hill is giving prizes at the local fair for collection of sewing, knitting, crochet work and embroidering, done by girls and for the boys' section, the best end table. Shipton has bought dishes for their own use and a card party was held. Spooner Pond had a contest and sale of fancy bread and a display of articles made from salvage.

Rouville: Abbotsford had as their guest Miss Campbell who gave a five-day course on cooking and nutrition, slides were shown in connection with this study.

Shefford: Granby Hill has received material to make up six more quilts and \$10.00 was voted the Red Cross. South Roxton heard a paper on the popular topic this month, "How to cook the Cheaper Cuts of Meat", and the Consumer's News was read and discussed. Articles made from wool scraps were displayed. Warden donated \$25.00 to the Sherbrooke Hospital. A paper on "Polio" was read by the convenor of Welfare and Health and suggestions on the prevention of accidents were given.

Sherbrooke: Ascot donated sums to the Red Cross and Sherbrooke Hospital. A gift was presented their retiring president and lunch served to 24 children at their annual meeting. This branch entered a rug in the Tweed-smuir Competition. Brompton Road remembered two retiring officers, president and secretary, with gifts. Milby made plans to resume their bi-monthly dances and a home party was planned.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff gave a banquet to two junior hockey teams and is planning a paper drive. Beebe sent four large boxes of used Christmas cards to a missionary in Japan. \$5.00 is to be sent to the Institute of the Blind in memory of Mrs. Emma Moir, a local resident who died recently at the age of 107 years. Dixville had a discussion on "Food Values and Prices of the Present Day". Each convenor read an item connected with her department and a game, Lexicon, was played. Minton made plans for an exhibit at the County Fair. North Hatley sponsored a bridge marathon which was brought to a close with a public card party from which the sum of \$56.50 was realized. Two members have been appointed to attend each council and school board meeting. Stanstead North had as guest speaker the District Agronomist, Mr. W. G. MacDougall, who gave a talk on "Growing Vegetables and their Food Value". A gift was presented a departing member, \$10.00 voted the Red Cross, and a card party held. Tomifobia is planning to give a play and another loom has been ordered. An "Old Fashioned Dress" contest was held with Mrs. E. R. Embury winning the prize with a dress over 100 years old. A cookie contest was held and \$5.00 sent the Red Cross.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal heard a talk on "Fertilization and Soil Conservation" by Mr. Henry Reid, County Agronomist. A rummage sale netted \$62.00 Vaudreuil-Dorion's meeting was devoted to a discussion entitled, "Our Institute".

The First Load



On May 28th a new service to rural Quebec was inaugurated by the McLennan Travelling Libraries. Since 1911, boxes of books have been going out from the McGill Library to points all over Eastern Canada. In 1941, the library was moved to Macdonald College, and last year it came under the control of the Adult Education Service. Now, the books will be carried by book van to as many places as can be served on monthly trips. The box service will be continued to places not reached by the van.

Our photo shows librarians Alice Davies and Mavis Clarke loading the "bookmobile" for its first trip, while Prof. Avisin, Director of the Adult Education Service, looks on. On its introductory run the van covered most of the Eastern Townships.

Sees New Challenge

"Students who graduate today, at this and at other institutions of learning, are called upon to face entirely new and different problems than were the students of a generation ago", Dr. J. G. Taggart, Canada's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, told the graduating class of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

"But", continued Dr. Taggart, "because they are better-equipped, mentally and morally, I am convinced that they will accept the many challenges which confront them, that they will measure up to their responsibilities, and, in so doing, they will wield a tremendous influence upon the various components of society and do a better job than has been done by graduates of former years".

Down through the years, Dr. Taggart showed that great advancement, and considerable progress, has been possible as a result of the research work which had been carried on by agricultural college graduates. As examples, he mentioned what had attended the discovery and introduction of rust-resistant wheat in Canada, and hybrid corn in the United States.

Although progress in the fields of science, during the past 40 years, has been remarkable, Dr. Taggart impressed upon his audience that there never was a time in the history of the world when "so much needed to be done, nor a time when more tools were available to do the job necessary".

How to use these tools in the solution of these many scientific and economic problems was what graduates must determine. And this, Dr. Taggart believed, could be achieved by the students putting into practice the many facts and truths which their instructors, in the light of their accumulated experience, had imparted to them during their college course.

Bring Your Home Up to Date

Many people want to bring their homes up to date — to make them convenient, comfortable and attractive — but don't know just how to go about it. For such people the U.S. government has provided a wealth of material in the form of small, inexpensive pamphlets that are easy to read and to follow.

These publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., by sending a money order to cover the total amount, along with the catalog numbers and titles of publications desired.

Among the helpful bulletins and pamphlets which apply to Canadian conditions as well as those in the U.S. are:

Landscaping the Farmstead	
No. 116. 54/3:189	25 cents
Pointers on Making Good Lawns	
No. Al. 10/a:L427	5 cents
Growing Annual Flowering Plants	
No. Al. 9:1171/3	15 cents
A step-Saving U. Kitchen	
No. Al. 38:646/2	10 cents
Easy-to-Build Kitchen Cabinets	
No. Al. 38:680	15 cents
Closets & Storage Spaces	
No. Al. 9:1865	10 cents
Your Farmhouse, Planning the Bathroom	
No. Al. 38:638	10 cents
Your Farmhouse, Insulation & Weatherproofing	
No. Al. 38:633	10 cents
Planning Your Farmstead Wiring and Lighting	
No. Al. 38:597/2	15 cents

These are the 1951 graduates in Agriculture and Household Science at Macdonald College.





THE COLLEGE PAGE

Three of our colleagues who have been working with us for periods ranging from five to thirty years are leaving Macdonald this summer, and a farewell party was held at "Glenaladale" on May 22nd in their honour.

Professor L. G. Heimpel retiring this year, has been with the Department of Agricultural Engineering for thirty years, and has seen it develop, under his guidance, from a small service department, operating in scattered rooms in various places in and under the Main Building, to its present status. Agricultural Engineering is now an option of specialization in the degree course, and the Agricultural Engineering Building which was erected a few years ago houses a very complete set of classrooms and laboratories for teaching and research in all kinds of problems of farm mechanics, drainage, machinery repairs and so forth.

Prof. Heimpel, in addition to his achievements in the realm of teaching, is well known to farm folk all over Canada, both from his extensive travelling and lecturing, and from his weekly page in the Family Herald, which has made his name a household word on farms from coast to coast. He is not the type of man who would be content living far from the land; on his own place near the College he has a farm in miniature, and, as is to be expected, most of the work, both inside and outside the house, is done by machinery.

London Gets a Plant Pathologist

Prof. R. A. (Tony) Ludwig has resigned his position in the Department of Plant Pathology to head up a division of the new Science Service Laboratory which is being organized by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at London, Ont. Tony has always been a most active member of the staff; apart from his duties in his own department, he has found time to take an active part in the affairs of the A.I.C. and other scientific organizations, and it is very largely due to his organizing ability and his capacity for getting on with people that our Farm Days run so smoothly. As Chairman of the Field Day Committee, he has been in large measure responsible for working out the details of the preparations for entertaining our guests on that occasion, and for the setting up of the booths in the exhibition room which are always put up for that day. Those who have followed him in that

position have found that they can do the job easily and simply by following the organization he built up.

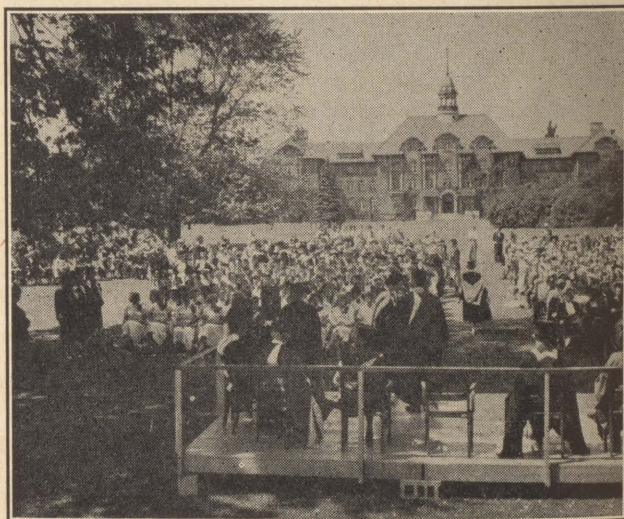
Farm Editor Resigns

Jack Cram came from the West to work for the Family Herald some years ago, then came to Macdonald to be Farm Editor of the Journal five years ago, and to give a hand with some of the activities of the Adult Education Department. He quickly proved himself to be a most welcome addition to the staff. An excellent farm journalist, he also proved to be a tower of strength in the programmes of the Adult Education Department, taking part in their short courses, helping with the operation of Camp Laquemac, writing and editing bulletins and so forth. He has also given valued assistance with the composition and journalism classes in the degree and diploma courses.

Now Jack is going back to the West and back to the Family Herald, to be the Western Editor of that publication.

Members of the staff of the College have already wished them farewell and good fortune, and we on the Journal do the same.

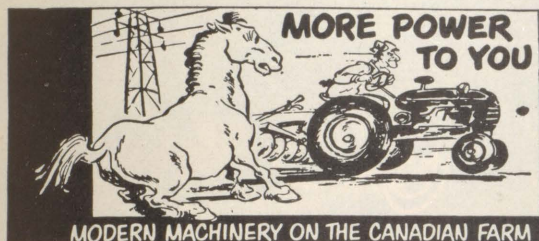
Graduation, 1951



For the first time, graduation exercises of the School for Teachers and the School of Household Science's Home-maker Course were held out of doors. Our photo shows the scene on the lower campus as it was on June 7th.

MORE POWER TO THE

Farmer



"More Power to You" explains farm mechanization in keeping with good business practice.



"Keeping the Farm in the Family" shows how a farm can be run as a profit-sharing partnership.



"Pasture on the Production Line" deals with grazing control and soil conservation necessary for better land use.

● Be sure to ask for your copies of these booklets on agricultural trends. They are available at any branch of The Commerce.

When you keep up with agricultural progress your farm operation becomes a good-paying business. More than to any other source, Canadian farmers turn to The Canadian Bank of Commerce for loans to mechanize equipment and improve their stock, lands and buildings. The manager of your local Commerce branch can help you with your financial problems. Talk to him—today!



"Good Breeding Shows" deals with a combination of factors which help you to realize top production.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

"The Commerce"

YESTERDAYS IN AGRICULTURE



FROM OXEN TO DIESELS

Back in the early days of Canadian agriculture... a yoke of oxen was the farm power unit. Plowing, for example, was a slow and tedious job. It took one man to guide and persuade the oxen, and another to manipulate the plow. It's different today. Tractors, ranging in size from the one-plow unit, up to the big powerful 5-plow diesels... multiply the amount of ground one man can turn over in one day.

Hand in Hand

Imperial Oil Limited, working in

close co-operation with the farm machinery manufacturers, has had a big hand in helping Canadian farmers step up their operating efficiency. Take Esso Gasoline and Esso Diesel Fuel, for example. They're high-powered tractor fuels, specially designed for the modern high compression tractor and the diesel. New and improved machines... with the correct fuels to power them... the right oils and greases to lubricate them... have been big factors in helping to bring about a better agriculture.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Farm Division